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THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

THE FOREIGN BORN AND NEGRO POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

THE Bureau of the Census is making public the population of the states and of cities according to

the enumeration of the fourteenth census taken in April last. In view of the disturbances due to the war, the detailed study of the composition and distribution of the population will be of special interest, and

THE TOTAL POPULATION AND ITS ELEMENTS AT EACH CENSUS: 1850-1910

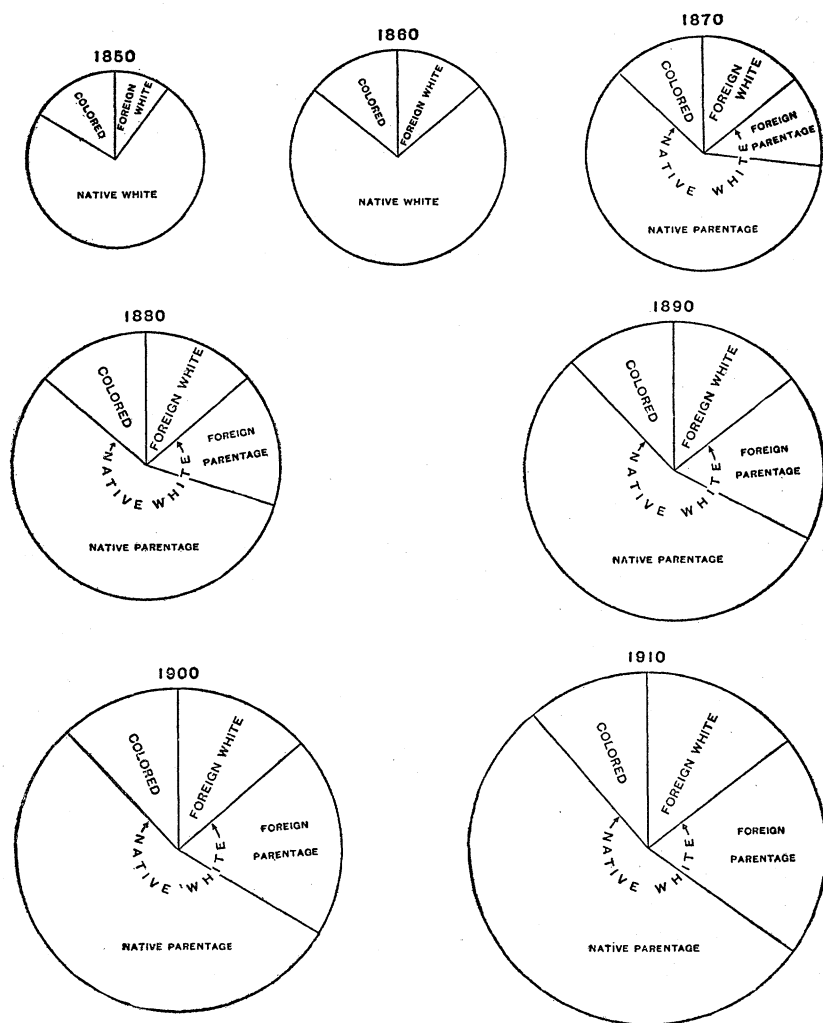


FIG. 1.

PER CENT OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES AND NATIVE WHITES OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE COMBINED IN THE TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1910

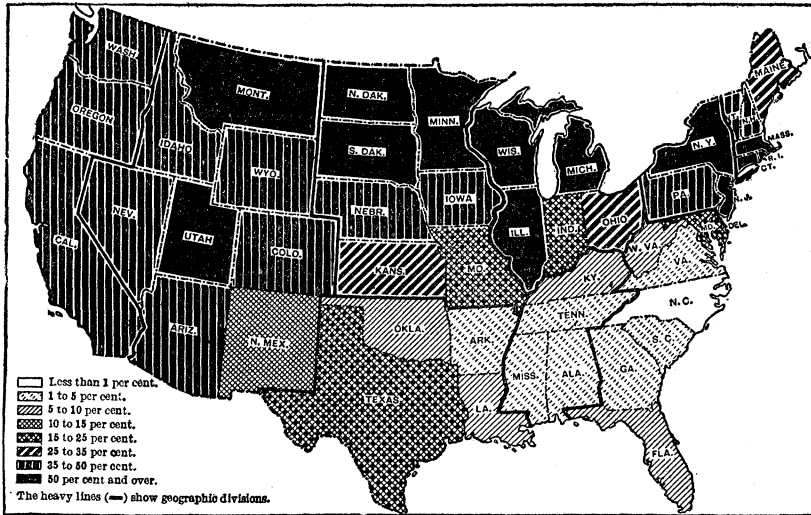


FIG. 2.

it is to be hoped that the compilation and publication of the results will be completed without delay. In the meanwhile it may be worth while to give some figures for the census of 1910, taken from the Statistical Atlas published by the Bureau of the Census in 1914.

In Fig. 1 the population of the United States is represented by circles, proportionate to the number returned at each census, from 1850 to 1910, the divisions of the circle indicating the proportion of the population in each of the principal classes. The great increase in the foreign element, including both foreign born and the native of foreign parentage, is brought out very clearly. The proportion of colored population is practically the same at each enumeration, but the proportion of native white of native parentage has steadily decreased.

Fig. 2 indicates, in eight groups, by the character of the shading, the percentage of foreign-born whites

and native whites of foreign or mixed parentage combined in the total population in 1910. The solid black, indicating 50 per cent. or more, covers 13 states, while the next groups, 35 to 50 per cent., also covers 13 states, and indicates that for 26 states 35 per cent. or more of the population is of foreign birth or parentage. These 26 states have 53.3 per cent. of the total population of the United States. The state with the lowest percentage is North Carolina, which has less than 1 per cent. All the states of the South Atlantic and East South Central divisions, except Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Florida, and Kentucky, also the District of Columbia, have less than 5 per cent. of the foreign-born element in their population.

Fig. 3 presents, by states, the per cent. distribution of the negroes in 1910, in seven groups, shaded as indicated in the legend. Mississippi and South Carolina have the highest per cent. of negroes and are the

PER CENT OF NEGROES IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1910

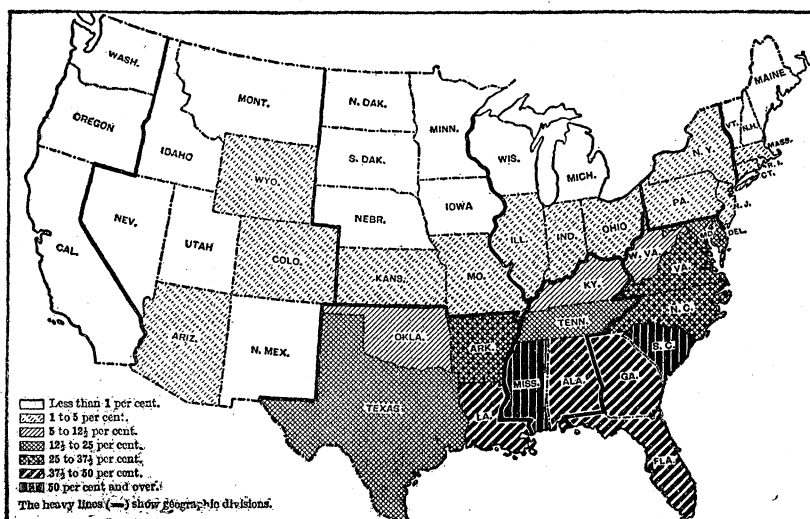


FIG. 3.

only states with more than 50 per cent. of their population negroes. South Carolina had a larger proportion of negro population than any other state at each census from 1790 to 1890, but in 1900 the number of negroes in Mississippi had increased to 58.5 per cent., while in South Carolina the per cent. had fallen to 58.4. In 1910 Mississippi had the highest percentage, 56.2, and South Carolina was second, with 55.2.

PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1910

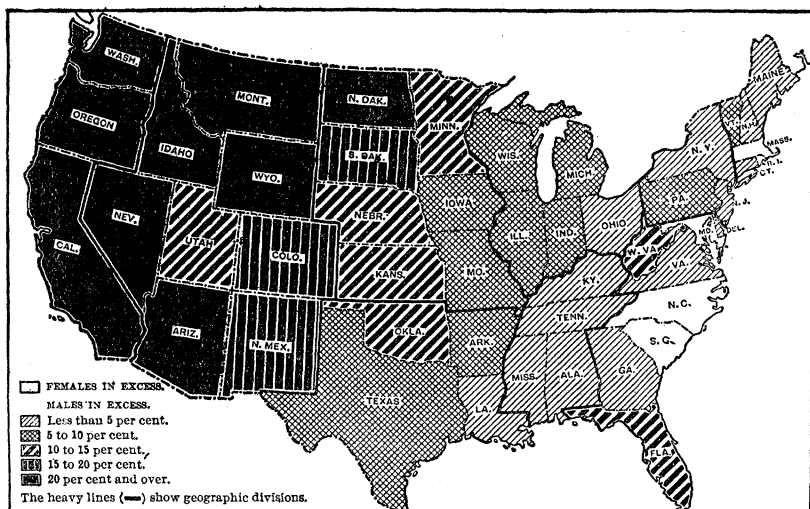


FIG. 4.

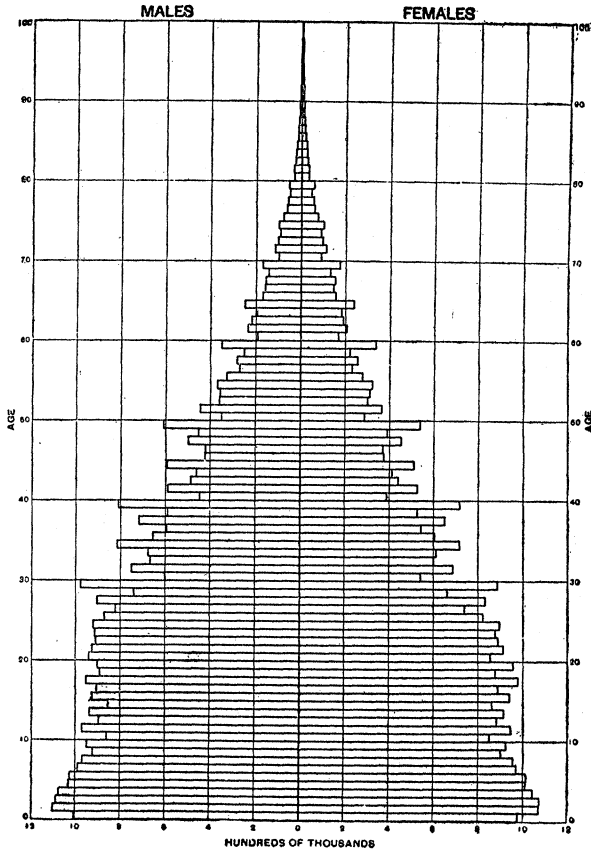


FIG. 5.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

Fig. 4 indicates the proportion of males to females in the total population at the thirteenth census, by states. The females are in excess in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In 1910 the states having the greatest proportion of males to females were Nevada, with 179.2, Wyoming with 168.8, and Montana with 152.1 males to each 100 females. The proportion for the United States is 106 males to each 100 females. The excess of males is due principally to the large foreign immigration, in which the males largely outnumber

the females. The map brings out the fact that no geographic division east of the Mississippi River had, in 1910, more than 106 males to 100 females, the United States average, but in all of the western divisions the proportion is much higher, the Pacific division reaching a total of 129 males to 100 females. This is due to the migration of the native male population from the eastern states to California, Oregon, and Washington. The sections which have been recently settled in that part of the country give more opportunity for the labor of men than of women.

Distribution by age and sex of the total population by single years of